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A NEW GENUS AND SOME NEW SPECIES OF NEOTROPICAL HESPERIIDAE (LEPIDOPTERA: RHOPALOCERA)

By E. L. BELL

The type material upon which the following descriptions are based is all contained in the type collection of The American Museum of Natural History.

Ochlodes santarus, new species

Figure 1

MALE (UPPER SIDE).—Both wings brown. Primaries overscaled with fulvous on the costal margin and along the outer margin, fulvous hairs at the base and along basal half of inner margin. A small, subapical spot in base of interspace 6, a small spot in the lower part of the cell near the apex but absent in all the paratypes, a discal band of three spots, one, very small, on vein 1, outside and against the lower part of the stigma, a narrow, oblique bar in interspace 2 paralleling the upper part of the stigma, a small, roundish spot in the base of interspace 3, all these spots fulvous and opaque. There may be small accumulations of yellowish scales looking like spots in interspaces 4 and 5 or these may be absent. Fringes pale sordid brownish. The stigma is black and conspicuous, consisting of an elongate piece in interspace 2, beginning at the rise of vein 3, lying close against the cell for half the width of the interspace, then curving a little outward so that it does not fill the base of the interspace, and ends on vein 2; below vein 2 are two short sections, the upper one horizontal, the lower one vertical but slightly oblique.

Secondaries with long, dark fulvous hairs. Fringes as on primaries.

BENEATH.—Primaries with apical and costal areas fulvous, the rest blackish brown. The discal spot in interspace 1 is present as a larger, diffuse pale area, the spots in interspaces 2 and 3 are bright yellow, the subapical spot more or less dim. Secondaries dull fulvous with traces of minute, ill-defined whitish spots in interspaces 2 to 6, some or all of which may be absent.

Top of head, palpi, collar and shoulder covers bright fulvous with some black hairs, tegulae thorax and abdomen duller fulvous. Beneath palpi and pectus bright fulvous, thorax with duller fulvous hairs, abdomen pale brownish with a dark central line. Antennae black above, the club narrowly barred with fulvous; beneath spotted with fulvous, the club bright fulvous.

FEMALE.—Differs from the male on the primaries in having no spot in the cell, the spot

in interspace 1 very minute and yellowish, the rest of the spots white and semi-hyaline, that of interspace 2 somewhat lunate, and there is a tiny subapical spot in interspace 7. On the under side there is no trace of the small, indefinite, whitish spots of the secondaries.

EXPANSE.—Male 30 to 32 mm.; female 32 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL.—Holotype male, allotype female, four male paratypes, Mas-saranduba-Blumenau, Santa Catharina, Brazil.

This species more nearly resembles *chalcone* Schaus than any of the other species. It is slightly larger, the yellow spots of the primaries paler in tone, smaller and less in number and there are no spots on the secondaries. The stigma of the male is in three pieces, in *chalcone* in two.

TIRYNTHOIDES, NEW GENUS

GENOTYPE.—*Tirynthoides eclates*, new species.

Body very robust, head large. Primaries narrow, the apex pointed, cell not quite two-thirds the length of the costal margin. Secondaries as long as the abdomen, feebly lobed at anal angle. Antennae not quite as long as the cell, the club ovate, stout, the apiculus slender, sharply pointed, a little longer than the diameter of the club. Palpi heavily haired, smooth, third joint short, conical. Middle and hind tibiae spined, the latter with one pair of spurs. The primaries do not have a raised stigma but there is an ill-defined area of black scales in the base of interspace 2 and in the upper half of interspace 1 below vein 2.

This genus differs from *Tirynthia* Godman in having the stigma-like area of black scales on the primaries of the male, in the secondaries being less rounded, in the spined middle tibiae, in the one pair of spurs on the hind tibiae.

Tirynthoides eclates, new species

Figure 3

MALE (UPPER SIDE).—Purplish brown. Primaries with three small, elongate subapical spots,

the middle one basad of the other two, two elongate cellular spots joined together in the center or at the base, three discal spots in interspaces 1, 2 and 3, the one in interspace 2 the larger, the one in interspace 1 much the smaller, all are white semihyaline. Some dark fulvous-brown hairs in the basal area and below vein 1 along the inner margin. Fringes at anal angle paler, above concolorous. The stigma-like patch of black scales described under the genus.

Secondaries with two or three small, yellow discal spots. Some fulvous-brown hairs in and below the cell and along the abdominal fold. Fringes yellow fulvous.

BENEATH.—Primaries with costal margin in the apical area from just beyond the cell and along outer margin grayish brown, the rest dark purplish brown. Spots of the upper side repeated, the small one in interspace 1 extended outwardly as a whitish area to beyond the spot in interspace 2. Secondaries: costal marginal area above vein 8 brown, between veins 7 and 8 pale brownish with fulvous overscaling, base of cell and basal half of interspace 6 whitish, a broad discal area of yellow in the lower part of which is a large velvety black spot occupying the base of interspaces 3 and 4, bordered outwardly by two bluish-white spots; between the veins and immediately below and touching the first black spot is another elongate black spot enclosing a bluish-white spot in the center. A band of fulvous-brown spots outwardly borders the yellow area and extends upward to vein 8. A narrow marginal band of purplish brown, and between this band and the band of fulvous-brown spots is a pale grayish-brown area, sometimes with fulvous-brown overscaling on the lowest spot, a large, irregular purplish spot extending upward from the anal angle. The abdominal fold yellowish.

Top of head brown with greenish reflections; color and tegulae dark brown. Beneath palpi, pectus and thorax yellowish white; abdomen yellowish white with a dark central stripe and each ring edged with yellowish white in the ventral half. Antennae black above, the end of the club and apiculus reddish, beneath spotted with gray, the club yellow or red, the apiculus red.

FEMALE.—Similar to the male, the secondaries a little broader. Fulvous hairing on the upper side of both wings a little paler and more extensive. The spots of the primaries a little smaller, that in interspace 1 very minute; the discal spots of the secondaries nearly obscured by the fulvous hairing. Under side similar to the male, the secondaries paler.

EXPANSE.—Male 39 to 42 mm.; female 41 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL.—Holotype male, allotype female, Putumayo River, South America. Paratypes: one male, Putumayo River, South America; two males, upper Putumayo River, Colombia; one male, Colombia; two males, Iquitos, Peru.

Tirynthoides pulchres, new species

Figure 6

MALE (UPPER SIDE).—Brown with a slight purplish reflection. Primaries, costal margin, base of wings and inner margin with fulvous brown scales. Three elongate subapical spots, two spots in the cell near the apex, the upper elongate, the lower sub-ovate, a transverse bar in interspace 2 under the base of interspace 3, a small, squarish spot near the base of interspace 3, all white semi-hyaline. A diffuse brownish-white spot in interspace 1, two small ones, one each in interspaces 4 and 5. The stigma as described under the genus. Fringes yellowish below vein 2, above dark.

Secondaries with the cell and beneath it to the abdominal fold with fulvous-brown hairs, a discal band of small, ill-defined paler spots and a similar spot in the cell obscured by the fulvous-brown hairs. Fringes fulvous.

BENEATH.—Primaries with costal margin as far as the subapical spots olive-brown and some fulvous-brown scales; from the apex of the cell to the apex of the wings and narrowly along the outer border whitish suffused with grayish brown and with a slight violet reflection; all the rest dark purplish brown. The spots of the upper side repeated, that of interspace 1 greatly enlarged and white.

Secondaries. Basal half brown becoming fulvous brown in the cell, a white spot occupying the base of interspace 7 and the upper part of the base of the cell, a small white spot in the end of the cell; the outer half of the wings whitish with elongate fulvous-brown spots between the veins; the upper half of the abdominal fold whitish, the lower half purplish brown, the outer border with fulvous-brown scales. A fine dark line at the base of the fringes, the fringes fulvous.

Top of head, palpi, collar and shoulder covers fulvous brown; tegulae, thorax and abdomen darker fulvous brown. Beneath palpi, pectus, thorax and abdomen white, the abdomen with pale fulvous scales along the sides. Antennae black above, the club reddish, beneath a little spotted with pale fulvous, the club pale fulvous, the apiculus red.

EXPANSE.—35 mm.

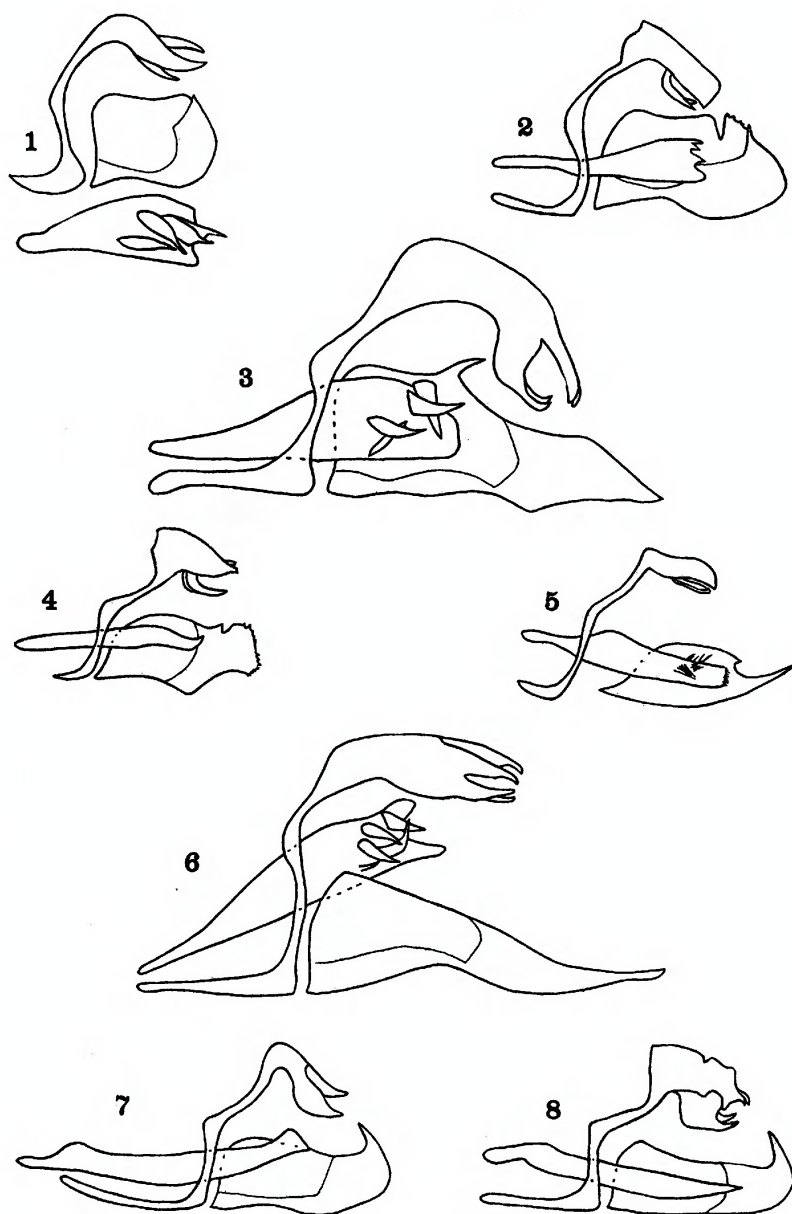
TYPE MATERIAL.—Holotype male, Umbria, Putumayo River, South America.

This species is smaller than the previously described *eclates* and very differently marked. The form of the male genitalia is very similar in the two species.

Perimeles massarus, new species

Figure 4

MALE (UPPER SIDE).—Both wings brown. Primaries with some dull, dark fulvous scales in the basal half of the costal margin. One to three very small subapical dots, pale fulvous,



Figs. 1 to 8. Male genitalia.

the lower two semi-hyaline, the lower dot a little outward of the other two. A small, fulvous semi-hyaline spot in the cell on the upper edge near the apex; three discal spots, one very small, hazy, fulvous spot lying on the upper side of vein 1 beyond the middle, a narrow, pale fulvous, semi-hyaline spot in interspace 2, hooked outward on vein 2, a small sub-quadrate spot of the same color and semi-hyaline in interspace 3. Fringes pale brownish. A narrow black stigma

of three parts, the upper part beginning below the rise of vein 3, paralleling the cell for three-quarters of the width of the interspace and then bent downward to vein 2, two small pieces below vein 2.

Secondaries immaculate, with long brownish hairs at the base and along the abdominal fold. Fringes pale brownish.

BENEATH.—Lighter than above. Primaries with basal area below the costal margin darker.

Spots of upper side repeated. Secondaries, except above vein 8, with the basal two-thirds pale, dirty brownish white, the costal margin and the outer marginal third darker brown, a pale spot in the end of the cell, a discal band of hazy, pale spots along the junction of the light and dark areas, these spots being absent in one specimen.

Top of head, palpi, collar, shoulder covers fulvous and black with a slight greenish reflection. Tegulae, thorax and abdomen fulvous brown with the same reflection. Palpi beneath at the base fulvous brown, above fulvous and black, pectus and thorax grayish fulvous, abdomen whitish with a dark central line. Antennae black on both sides, the club pale brown beneath.

FEMALE.—Differs from the male in that all of the spots of the primaries are larger and white hyaline and in the secondaries having a discal band of small, hazy, fulvous spots. On the under side in the basal area of the secondaries being more nearly white with some small brown spots, the spots of the discal band larger, better defined and whiter. The palpi beneath and pectus are grayish.

EXPANSE.—Male 30 mm.; female 33 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL.—Holotype male, allotype female, two male paratypes, Mas-saranduba-Blumenau, Santa Catharina, Brazil.

Differs from *remus* Fabricius in having the spots of the primaries and the entirely differently colored under side of the hindwings. This species may not be strictly congeneric as the saccus and aedoeagus of the male genitalia are much shorter than in *remus* but the form of the stigma of the male is very similar to that of *remus*.

Phanes hoffmanni, new species

Figure 5

MALE (UPPER SIDE).—Both wings dark brown. Primaries with two whitish semi-hyaline, discal spots, the one in interspace 2 slightly the larger, the other one in interspace 3. Fringes paler brownish. The stigma is V-shaped and inconspicuous, one arm arises at the origin of vein 3 and lies close along the cell to vein 2, the other arm is of equal length along vein 2.

Secondaries immaculate. Fringes brownish.

BENEATH.—Both wings dark rufous brown. Primaries with dark rusty scales in the basal half of the costal margin, inner margin a little paler below vein 2, the two spots of the upper side repeated. Secondaries between veins 2 to 7 with or without tiny accumulations of fulvous scales representing a discal band.

Top of head, palpi, and body dark rusty brown with a slight greenish reflection. Beneath palpi dark brown and fulvous, pectus fulvous

brown with greenish reflections, thorax brownish with some fulvous hairs, abdomen paler brown with a thin dark central stripe. Antennae black on both sides, the club beneath dull fulvous.

EXPANSE.—29 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL.—Holotype male and three male paratypes, New Bremen, Santa Catharina, Brazil.

Named for Mr. Fritz Hoffmann of New Bremen.

On the upper side this species resembles *rezia* Plotz except that the primaries have no subapical spots, but the under side of the secondaries lacks the blue and yellow spots of *rezia*.

Euroto obido, new species

Figure 8

MALE (UPPER SIDE).—Both wings dark brown. Primaries with a small roundish sub-apical spot near the base of interspace 6 in the type, in the paratype there is a trace of another one in interspace 7, a small, elongate spot in the upper part of the cell near the apex, three discal spots in interspaces 1, 2 and 3, the lower one very minute in the type and absent in the paratype, the spot in interspace 2 irregular in shape and longer than wide, the upper spot sub-quadrate, all yellow, semi-hyaline. Costal margin from just beyond the cell with fulvous scales and a few of the same color at the base and along the inner margin. Fringes paler at the anal angle, the rest concolorous. The stigma is of the usual form but somewhat less developed than in some of the other species in the genus.

Secondaries immaculate, some dark fulvous-brown hairs in the basal area and along the abdominal fold.

BENEATH.—Primaries dark brown at the base, the rest reddish brown, spots of the upper side repeated, that in interspace 1 barely visible and continued outwardly as a slightly paler brown spot. Secondaries reddish brown with a purplish reflection, the veins yellowish brown, a discal band of three small, whitish dots, one each in interspaces 2, 3 and 5 in the type, the upper one absent and the two lower ones barely visible in the paratype. The abdominal fold brown.

Above head and body dark brown and fulvous. Beneath palpi fulvous and black, pectus fulvous, thorax grayish fulvous, abdomen pale fulvous with a thin brown central line. Antennae missing.

EXPANSE.—36 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL.—Holotype male, St. Laurent, French Guiana, one male paratype, Obidos, Brazil.

This species is a little larger than *compta* Butler and has larger and differently shaped

discal spots of the primaries and the stigma is a little more slender. On the under side the small spots of the discal band of the secondaries are fewer in number.

Euroto schmithi, new species

Figure 7

MALE (UPPER SIDE).—Both wings brown. Primaries with a small subapical spot in interspace 6, two discal spots, one each in interspaces 2 and 3, the one in interspace 2 elongate and very oblique, pointing at the smaller and rounded spot in interspace 3, all pale yellowish semi-hyaline. Fringes but little paler than the wings. Stigma of the usual form.

Secondaries immaculate, fringes as in primaries.

BENEATH.—Primaries reddish brown in the apical area, the rest dark brown, spots of the upper side repeated. Fringes slightly paler at anal angle. Secondaries with abdominal fold brown, the rest reddish brown, three small, ill-defined, pale, discal spots, one each in interspaces 2, 3 and 5.

Top of head, palpi, collar and shoulder covers dark brown and fulvous, tegulae, thorax and abdomen brown with some dark fulvous hairs on the tegulae. Beneath palpi fulvous and black, pectus fulvous brown and a fulvous spot behind the eyes, thorax grayish brown, abdomen pale brownish white with a narrow, dark central stripe. Antennae black above, beneath minutely spotted paler, base of club and apiculus pale yellowish brown.

EXPANSE.—36 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL.—Holotype male, Hansa Humboldt, Santa Catharina, Brazil, one male paratype, Massaranduba-Blumenau, Santa Catharina, Brazil.

Named for Mr. Karl Schmith of Massaranduba-Blumenau.

This species resembles *micythus* Godman, but is a little larger, the spots of the primaries are larger and the male genitalia quite different.

Carystus santus, new species

Figure 2

MALE (UPPER SIDE).—Both wings blackish brown. Primaries with apical area a little paler. Three subapical spots in a very oblique line, the upper two elongate, the lower one ovate and a little outward of the others, sometimes absent; two large elongate spots in the cell a little beyond the middle; three discal

spots in interspaces 1, 2 and 3, that in interspace 2 the larger, all these spots are white semi-hyaline. In the type there is also a small white spot in interspace 4. Fringes white below vein 2, above concolorous.

Secondaries with a large, sub-ovate, white discal spot. Fringes white at anal angle, above concolorous.

BENEATH.—Dark purplish brown. Primaries with the apical area from veins 3 to 10 broadly grayish or grayish yellow between the veins, which does not quite reach the margin of the wings. All of the spots of the upper side repeated, except the spot in interspace 4 in the type. The inner margin below vein 1 is pale brown. Secondaries with the extreme base, a narrow outer marginal band, all the anal angle area, the abdominal fold except the outer edge, all of the veins, purplish brown; all the rest of the wings is some shade of yellow, brightest below the cell and along the outer edge of the abdominal fold; the cell and outward toward the margin nearly white; above the cell darker.

Top of head, collar and palpi blackish, the head spotted with white; tegulae, blackish, inwardly bordered with sordid fulvous, and with a yellow basal spot. Thorax dark brown with long paler brown hairs; abdomen blackish brown with long paler brown hairs at the base. Beneath the palpi, in the type, are white, in the paratype black with a white spot in the center; a white spot under each eye; pectus black with a yellow spot at the base; thorax with yellow-brown hairs; abdomen yellowish brown with a purple-brown stripe in the center. Antennae black on both sides.

EXPANSE.—45 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL.—Holotype male, Santa Cruz, Bolivia; one male paratype, St. Laurent, French Guiana.

This species is somewhat larger than the usual *claudianus* Latreille, which it resembles, but differs on the upper side of the primaries in the smaller and separate subapical spots, and on the secondaries in the much larger white discal spot; beneath in the lighter color of the secondaries and in addition does not have the red eyes of *claudianus*. It differs from the figure of *jolus* Cramer in the larger and more ovate white discal spot of the secondaries; from *bursa* Hewitson in the larger white discal spot of the secondaries and in the apex of the primaries beneath being not dark but with the pale area described above; from the figure of *phorcus* Cramer in the more ovate white discal spot of the secondaries.

